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[No 51 of 1894.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTÁNÁ,

Received up to 19th December 1894.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	URDU.			1894.	1894.	
	Monthly.					
1	Jain Hitopdeshak ...	Deoband (Saharanpur.)	Babú Súraaj Phán ...	For Dec. ...	13th Dec.
2	Nasihát-ul-Shia ...	Moradabad ...	Qasí Muhammad Fakhim-ul-din.	" Sep. & Oct. ...	" " "	...
3	Roshni ...	Lucknow ...	Mirza Abdul Taki ...	For Oct., Nov. & Dec. 1893, & Jan., May, June, July, Aug. & Sep 1894.	14th " "	...
4	Vaishya Sudashá Pravartak ...	Hapur (Meerut).	Lálá Banárai Dás ...	For Nov. ...	19th " "	...
	Bi-monthly.					
5	Bundelkhand Punch ...	Jhansi ...	Munshi Nannhu Prasad.	1st Dec. ...	13th Dec.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.		Date of receipt.		Circulation.
Urdu—(continued).								
Bi-monthly.—(concluded).								
				1894.		1894.		
6	Jubilee Paper ...	Lucknow ...	Yáqúb Ali Khán ...	1st	Dec. ...	13th	Dec. ...	300 copies.
7	Khurshaid-i-Nánpará ...	Nánpára (Bah- raich).	Maulvi Yahyá Ali ...	"	" ...	15th	" ...	300 "
8	Ved Prákásh ...	Rurá (Cawnpore)	Babu Krishna Lal ...	16th	" ...	17th	"
Tri-monthly.								
9	Akhbár-i-Imámiá ...	Lucknow ...	Saiyad Kbid Ali ...	3rd	Dec. ...	16th	Dec. ...	347 copies.
10	Hámid-ul-Akhbár ...	Moradabad ...	Iláhi Bakhsh ...	30th Nov. & 11th Dec.		14th	" ...	106 "
11	Kayasth Hitkári ...	Agra ...	Munshi Kámtá Pra- sád.	10th	Dec. ...	13th	"
12	Mazáq ...	Meerut ...	Master Ahmad Hasan	5th & 15th "		17th	"
13	Mufid-i-Km ...	Agra ...	Munshi Muhammad Qádir Ali Khán.	10th	" ...	18th	" ...	75 copies.
14	Nasir-i-Hind ...	Do. ...	Munshi Saiyad Muham- mad Ali.	"	" ...	13th	" ...	40 "
Weekly.								
15	Agra Akhbár ...	Agra ...	Khwájá Tajammul Hussain.	14th	Dec. ...	18th	Dec. ...	50 copies.
16	Akhbár-i-Klam ...	Meerut ...	Hakím Muhammad Muqarrab Hussain Khán.	11th	" ...	14th	" ...	150 "
17	Akhbár-i-Islám ...	Agra ...	Maulvi Wáris Ali ...	15th	" ...	16th	" ...	526 "
18	Alwaqt ...	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sa'id ...	12th	" ...	17th	" ...	625 "
19	Anis-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Munshi Kishun Sarup Varmá.	15th	" ...	16th	" ...	250 "
20	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Bishun Lal	"	" ...	18th	" ...	300 "
21	Asád ...	Ditto ...	Munshi Muhammad Sajjád Hussain.	14th	" ...	15th	" ...	250 "
22	Cawnpore Gazette ...	Cawnpore ...	Babu Harnám Singh	15th	" ...	19th	" ...	500 "
23	Colonel ...	Moradabad ...	Pandit Banwári Lal Misra.	16th	" ...	18th	" ...	250 "
24	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari ...	Bareilly ...	Munshi Thákur Pra- sád.	15th	" ...	16th	" ...	400 "
25	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ...	Rámpur ...	Muhammad Hussain Khán.	17th	" ...	19th	" ...	446 "
26	Fitnah ...	Gorakhpur ...	Háfiz Nizám Ahmad	16th	" ...	"	" ...	500 "
27	Hindustáni ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Ganga Prasád Varmá.	12th	" ...	14th	" ...	300 "
28	Kárnámah ...	Ditto ...	Maulvi Muhammad Yaqub.	10th	" ...	"	" ...	275 "
29	Kashsháf ...	Muzaffarnagar...	Munshi Faiyaz Ahmad	1st	" ...	"	"
30	Matla-i-Núr ...	Cawnpore ...	Munshi Bihari Lal...	15th	" ...	19th	" ...	50 copies.
31	Mihir-i-Nimroz ...	Bijnor ...	Háfiz Muhammad Karim-ullah.	14th	" ...	17th	" ...	400 "
32	Naiyar-i-Kzam ...	Moradabad ...	S. Ibn Ali ...	5th & 12th "		14th	" ...	160 "
33	Najm-ul-Akhbár ...	Etáwah ...	Háji Háfiz Muham- mad Rúh-ullah Khán.	16th & 17th "		16th & 18th "		120 "
34	Najm-ul-Hind ...	Jaunpur ...	Maulvi Muhammad Muhsin.	17th	" ...	18th	" ...	60 "
35	Nasim-i-Agra ...	Agra ...	Babu Jamna Das Biswas.	15th	" ...	17th	" ...	450 "
36	Nizám-ul-Mulk ...	Moradabad ...	Qásí Muhammad Fa- him-ul-dín.	"	" ...	"	" ...	220 "
37	Núr-ul-Anwár ...	Cawnpore ...	Háfiz Muhammad Abdul Hamíd Khán.	"	" ...	18th	" ...	171 "
38	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Muhammad Sajjád Hussain.	13th	" ...	"	" ...	300 "
39	Police News ...	Meerut ...	Shekh Habib Ahmad	8th & 16th "		15th & 18th "		600 "
40	Raf-ul-Akhbár ...	Benares ...	Saiyad Ghulám Hus- sain.	17th	" ...	19th	" ...	400 "
41	Rahbar ...	Moradabad ...	Pandit Partáp Ki- shun.	16th	" ...	"	" ...	300 "
42	Riáz-ul-Akhbár ...	Gorakhpur ...	Háfiz Nizám Ahmad	"	" ...	"	" ...	500 "
43	Sitára-i-Hind ...	Moradabad ...	Pandit Banwári Lal Misra.	12th	" ...	14th	" ...	125 "
44	Vernacular Advertiser ...	Lucknow ...	Rámji Dás Bhárgava	14th	" ...	15th	" ...	1,000 "
45	Zamánah ...	Cawnpore ...	Munshi Muhammad Safdar Hasan Khan.	13th	" ...	13th	" ...	200 "
Daily.								
46	Oudh Akhbár ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Shiva Prasád	13th to 19th Dec. ...		13th to 19th Dec. ...		521 copies (including 93 copies taken by Government).
URDU-ENGLISH.								
Bi-weekly.								
47	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Muhammad Mumtáz- ul-din.	11th & 14th Dec. ...		13th & 16th Dec. ...		460 copies (including 286 copies taken by Government.)

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	HINDI.					
	<i>Monthly.</i>			1894.	1894.	
48	Sanádhyopkarak ...	Agra ...	Pandit Shankar Lal	For Dec. ...	15th Dec. ...	125 copies.
	<i>Bi-monthly.</i>					
49	Kayasth Conference Prakāsh ...	Cawnpore ...	Rai Devi Prasad, B.A. B.L.	10th Dec. ...	16th Dec. ...	300 copies.
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
50	Almora Akhbār ...	Almora ...	Munshi Sadānand Sanwāl.	10th & 17th Dec. ...	13th & 19th Dec.
51	Nāgrī Nīrad ...	Mirzapur ...	Pandit Kāshi Prasād Shukla.	13th " ...	19th " ...	300 copies.
52	Prayāg Samāchār ...	Allahabad ...	Pandit Jagan Nāth Tiwāri.	" " ...	16th " ...	400 "
53	Sejjan Kīrti Sudhākar ...	Udaipur ...	Ashyāchālāk Dān ...	10th " ...	14th " ...	65 "
	<i>Daily.</i>					
54	Hindustān ...	Kālānkār (Partāgarh).	Pandit Devi Dayāl Shukla.	12th to 18th Dec. ...	13th to 19th Dec. ...	470 copies.
	HINDI-URDU.					
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
55	Kāshi Patrikā ...	Benares ...	Rai Bahadur Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	14th Dec. ...	16th Dec. ...	500 copies (including 343 copies taken by Government.)
	<i>Bi-weekly.</i>					
56	Jaipur Gazette ...	Jaipur ...	Munshi Mahāvīr Prasād.	8th & 12th Dec. ...	19th Dec. ...	100 copies.
	MARATHI.					
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
57	Subodh Sindhu ...	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayāgi.	12th Dec. ...	15th Dec. ...	350 copies.
	MARATHI-ENGLISH.					
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
58	Nyāya Sudhā ...	Nāgpur ...	Sadā Shiva Rām Chandra Patwardhan.	10th Dec. ...	13th Dec. ...	375 copies.

I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

AKHBAR-I-ALAM.
11th December 1894.

Possible dangers to India from Russian encroachments on the territories of the Turkish and Chinese Empires.

1. The *Akhbār-i-Ālam* (Meerut), of the 11th December, referring to the alleged perpetration of atrocities on the Christians of Armenia by Turkish soldiers, observes that while so much fuss is made by England about the misdeeds of the Turks, no notice is taken of the regular persecution which the Russian Government has set up against its Jewish subjects. A recent understanding has taken place between England and Russia, by which the former has agreed to stand no longer in the way of the latter in Europe, and to allow her to pursue her policy there unchecked. This means Russian aggression on Turkey. But Russia is also on the look-out for snatching a portion of the Chinese Empire; Colonel Yanoff being already on the point of leading an expedition to Thibet. Should Russia then succeed in wresting some territories both from the Turkish and Chinese Empires, the dangers to the safety and peace of India would, the writer thinks, be greatly increased.

HINDUSTANI.
12th December 1894.

St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta and the internal dangers of India.

2. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 12th December, in commenting upon the remarks, regarding the internal dangers in India, contained in the Presidential speech which Mr. Arthur delivered at the last St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta, observes that it is certainly true that the British Officers who rule this country do not possess a true knowledge of the conditions of the people. It is a great pity that as the time advances, and the European population is increasing, the Englishmen are becoming less and less familiar and sympathizing with the Indians; the inevitable result of which is that the former now do not become aware of even one-tenth portion of the thoughts and feelings of the people they rule over. As regards the present bad blood between the Hindús and Musalmáns, though the editor would not go so far as to say that *all* the British officers are determined not to allow concord and amity to be restored between the two great communities, it is decidedly the public opinion of India that some of these officers *do* cause the said communities to fall out with each other, and would not like to see union and peace established between them. The income-tax is, according to Mr. Arthur, a third danger in India. But he is grossly mistaken; the revenue derived from the income-tax mostly comes from the pockets of the high-paid European and Native Officers and others in easy circumstances. The chief danger that threatens India lies in the extreme poverty of the masses who do not earn even so much as to obtain their ordinary, daily meals regularly. It is, therefore, the duty of Mr. Arthur and other English merchants to take steps for mitigating the miseries and consequent seething discontent of the masses if they desire to continue to profit by trade in this country.

ZAMÁNAH.
13th December 1894.

Alleged abolition of the State Council in Kashmir.

3. The *Zamánah* (Cawnpore), of the 13th December, says that an outcome of the Lahore Darbar is the abolition of the State Council in Kashmir; one of the Councillors, Sardar Muhammad Hayat Khán reverting to his Judge's post in the Panjáb, and the other two being provided with posts in the State on reduced salaries. This change will give a saving of Rs. 30,000 a year to the State treasury, which is a good thing in itself. But the Mahárajá should make a point of paying special attention to the well-being of his Muhammadan subjects, otherwise, if anything goes wrong again in Kashmir, His Highness must be sure to be undone for ever.

AZÁD.
14th December 1894.

Inquiry into the alleged atrocities committed by the Turkish Soldiers in Armenia.

4. The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 14th December, says that with the permission of the Sultan of Turkey, the English and American consuls will inquire into the alleged atrocities committed by the Turkish Soldiers in Armenia. The reports of the atrocities seem to be much exaggerated. Lord Kimberley has addressed a strong despatch to the Porte, as might be expected from a Liberal Government; but the Turkey of 1894 is not the Turkey of 1876. The Porte cannot attach any undue importance to the complaints of the Armenians. The Musalman subjects of the Christian British Government ought to congratulate themselves on the fact that God has not placed them in the same position

as the Christian subjects of the Porte. The Indian Musalmans have no reason to be much dissatisfied with the British administration, nor are there any powerful Muhammadan Kingdoms, whereon relying for help, they might be emboldened to raise a wild clamour against the British Government in connection with most trivial matters. Above all the rival powers have no opportunities for instigating them to rebel.

5. The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the the 12th December, gives the substance of Lord Elgin's Lahore darbar speech, and observes that the views expressed by His Lordship regarding the frontier affairs and the material condition of the Panjab may be well founded. But one or

Lords Elgin's Lahore Darbar Speech.

Subodh Sindhu,
12th December 1894.

two other points in his speech call for some notice. His Lordship considers the joint erection of a triumphal arch by the Hindus and Musalmans of Amritsar on the occasion of his late visit to that town as a proof of the growth of good feeling between the two communities in religious matters. It is difficult to understand how the Viceroy has arrived at such a conclusion. There is no doubt a general concord between them in political matters, as evidenced by the National Congress. But the Amritsar arch affords no indication of mutual religious feeling one way or the other. Perhaps His Excellency has not yet heard of the attitude of the two communities towards each other in the Deccan, otherwise he would not have drawn the conclusion he did from the arch. Lord Elgin dislikes unjust attacks on Government Officers, but is not opposed to fair criticism. This is as it should be and reflects no small credit on His Lordship. If His Lordship took notice of the conduct of officers, found to have been guilty of objectionable proceedings, he would soon acquire great popularity.

6. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 12th December, in commenting upon the speech delivered by Lord Elgin at the Lahore Darbar, says that it fails to understand with what object His Excellency held the Darbar at all. It was expected that he would make some announcement for

Hindustani,
12th December 1894.

The same.

restoring the (full) sovereign powers to the Maharaja of Kashmir, but there was not a single word uttered on the subject in the whole speech. The Viceroy praised the Panjab Chiefs as loyal to the British Government, and some of them as first class rulers. But if the Native Chiefs are perfectly loyal and the Government apprehends no bad faith from them, why have the Residents at their courts been allowed to interfere more and more in their internal affairs, and the number of European employes been increasing in their States during the last 30 years? His Excellency also expatiated on the increase in the area of cultivation, the railways, and the commerce in the Punjab as signs of the prosperity and happiness of the Province. But would His Excellency say what an enormous amount of money has the North-Western Railway cost, and what a losing concern it is; so that the Government instead of deriving any profit from it has to contribute something towards its working expenses, &c., every year? The most expert accountants say that ever since the Panjab was annexed to the British territories in India, the Government has had to pay for the cost of the administration of that Province from the revenues of other Provinces. Again, the cultivators have been taken to be prosperous, because a larger area of land is now under cultivation. Experienced Deputy Commissioners and official papers tell quite a different tale. They say that the indebtedness of the peasantry has much increased. Only a while ago, the officers of the Panjab service Commission were prepared to ask for the enactment of a law to deliver the cultivating classes from the clutches of the money-lenders. This is a clear proof that the condition of the cultivators far from improving is going from bad to worse; their poverty being on the increase. As regards His Excellency's utterances regarding the attitude and intentions of his Government towards the tribes living on the north-west frontier, they were certainly very sound, and do credit to his high statesmanship. Had his predecessors in the exalted office and the military officers been of his views and acted accordingly, there would never have occurred all those complications and troubles on the North-West which have cost crores upon crores of the Indian money and kept the army constantly employed on some expedition or other. If the Government had been content to protect the (true) Indian frontier only, a man like Mulla Pawindah could not have possibly disturbed the peace of the Indian authorities. But the greatest dissatisfaction felt at the speech of the

Viceroy lies in his not declaring what policy he intended to pursue regarding the great questions of the financial difficulties and the compensation allowances that are at present occupying the attention of the Indian public.

ODISHA AKHBAR.
15th December 1894.

7. The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 15th December, expressing its general approval of the Viceroy's speech says that though it did not display any high flights of rhetoric, it clearly showed that His Excellency means to signalize his rule by adopting internal reforms which are urgently needed at the present time; settling by commissions all those frontier complications and disputes to which several of his predecessors gave their undivided attention to the neglect of the internal needs of the people. There is great distress and poverty in the country. A larger portion of the people decidedly lead a very miserable and harrowing life; all manner of occupations by which the masses can earn an honest living having altogether disappeared. India badly wanted a Viceroy who would pay special attention to the requirements and well-being of her children, and the writer hopes she has found such an one in Lord Elgin.

The same.

AKHBAR-I-ISLAM.
15th December 1894.

Meeting at Agra for the election of delegates for the Madras National Congress.

8. The *Akhbār-i-Islām* (Agra), of the 15th December, referring to the public meeting held at the Agra Victoria School on the 9th idem, for the election of delegates for the next Madras National Congress, observes that the meeting was composed of one or two Hindu pleaders, a few Hindu teachers employed in the St. John's College and the Victoria School and some fifty school boys. Surely such a meeting cannot be regarded as representing all classes of the Agra community. Babu Murli Dhar, the Head Master of the Victoria School, was elected Chairman. Babu Tulsi Ram, M.A., read a letter from Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji exhorting natives to gird up their loins and work with a will in getting the question of the Simultaneous Examination satisfactorily settled, and in promoting the other objects of the National Congress. Babu Tulsi Ram also made an address on the same lines. Five or six delegates were elected, among whom were Babus Murli Dhar and Mathura Das, School Masters, Pandit Jagan Nath and Babu Kedar Nath, Vakils, and Babu Tulsi Ram. The proceedings were brought to a close with three cheers for Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji.

NEWS HERALD.
19th December 1894.

National Congress and religious endowments.

9. The *Nagri Nirad* (Mirzapur), of the 13th December, says that, as it is, this country has laws and rules enough and to spare. It is really the height of folly to ask an alien Government, however just and good-intentioned it may be, to interfere in social and religious matters. Again, if the people once surrender a privilege, they can never recover it. Hitherto the National Congress leaders very wisely refrained from meddling with religious matters. But it is extremely regrettable that the Congress Committee at Madras, where the Congress assembles this year, has included the question of the management of religious endowments in the list of subjects to be discussed by that assembly. This departure from the old policy of the National Congress, is a very unwise step and will prove suicidal. In the first place, Government is not likely to accept the recommendation for an interference with such endowments. Secondly, if it did so, the measure would be strongly opposed by a large majority of the Indian population, which would lead Government and the public to think that the Congressists only represented themselves and had no claim to represent the people. The Hindu religious endowment system is a peculiar one, and it is not desirable that thousands of poor Brahmans who have benefited by the endowments for long periods of time should be deprived of their livelihood. In some cases no doubt the income from the endowments is very improperly used, but the evil will die of itself as education spreads. There is already a law for the control of new religious and charitable endowments, and therefore if the trustees misapply the funds, they can easily be brought to justice.

II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

NATYAR-I-AZAM.
5th December 1894.

Condition of the people alleged to be worse even than that of convicts in jails.

10. The *Naiyar-i-Azam* (Moradabad), of the 5th December, says that although the convicts in jails are supplied with very coarse clothing and an inferior kind of food, have to work very hard every day, are exposed to the kicks

and blows of the warders and do not possess the least freedom, their condition is really much better than that of the masses in this country. It would appear from the Jail Report for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh that the average cost per convict during the last year was Rs. 37. The convicts are pretty fairly fed and clad and are provided with properly ventilated barracks to sleep in, and in case of illness they are attended by the native doctor who gives them proper medicine and diet. Such is the treatment accorded to convicts who have committed robberies, murders and other heinous crimes. On the other hand, the average income of a man in this country does not exceed Rs 22 a year. There are millions of men who have little clothing and no huts to protect their bodies from the inclemencies of the weather, receive no kind of medical aid in sickness and even do not know what it is to have a full belly. The Hindus and the Musalmans, whose forefathers were so brave and enterprising, should be ashamed of their present wretched condition, and make strenuous efforts to improve it; even if Government is not inclined to lend them a helping hand.

11. The *Mazdaq* (Meerut), of the 15th December, contains a picture in which two Indian women are represented as suckling a child each. Of these, one woman who is quite hale and healthy suckles a small baby, sitting in the midst of trees laden with fruits marked "surplus revenue," while the other who is quite emaciated and haggard is giving suck to a stout grown-up English child wearing a military head-dress marked "military," against whom the letter-press is "Has not the time come yet to wean this child?" The picture is headed with the remark that in the space of ten years, from 1884 to 1894, there has been an increased expenditure of 44 crores of rupees in India, and hence her present emaciation.

Mazdaq
15th December 1894.

12. The same paper states that in the Panjáb cases of religious riots have been ordered to be tried by European Magistrates only, and suggests that similar orders might be issued in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh as well.

Mazdaq
15th December 1894.

13. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 12th December, in commenting upon the complaint of the *Pioneer* as to how could Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, who had been invested with the multitudinous powers of a Treasury Officer, Sub Registrar, Superintendent of Jail, first class Magistrate, Deputy Commissioner and District Judge at Simla, discharge the functions of all these officers satisfactorily, and why did not the Government, that levies Court-fees at the rate of 7½ per cent., make proper arrangement for due administration of justice, observes that the Government simply sells justice through its courts, without caring how its officers do it, or whether they are burdened with too much work and require relief. But the Government cannot afford to look into the nature of the work done, being so entirely absorbed in providing compensation allowances to its European officers; nor can it help appointing an officer to dispense civil justice, who throughout his life has not even taken up a copy of the Civil Procedure Code or done any other work excepting handling a gun.

Hindustani
12th December 1894.

14. The *Almora Akhbar*, of the 17th December, expresses surprise that many Europeans and even high European officers like the Advocate-General are labouring under the misapprehension that natives have no idea of adequate punishments and can never make good Criminal

Almora Akhbar
17th December 1894.

Judges; the European Civilians alone being considered capable of passing adequate sentences in this country. Now here are some recent instances of the administration of justice in England. A student who set fire to a college was sentenced only to one year's imprisonment. One George Ward, a labourer, had to undergo only 21 days' imprisonment for very cruelly beating his daughter. One Henry Skelly beat his wife black and blue, who had to be in hospital for some time, for no other fault than this that she had mortgaged a

picture in order to provide food for herself and her starving children. George Skelly was sent to jail only for six months. Were the sentences passed in these cases adequate? The fact is that natives as a rule are as capable of inflicting adequate punishment as Europeans. The difference of opinion between them in regard to the amount of punishment sometimes arises from the fact that they hold different views as to the gravity of some classes of crimes. For example, adultery is regarded by natives as a very heinous offence, while it is rather a light one in the eyes of Europeans. Indeed even the Indian Penal Code does not provide adequate punishments for theft, robbery, adultery and the like. Such crimes were adequately dealt with under the old native laws and were therefore very rare. The native officers not only inflict adequate punishments as far as possible, but it must also be said to their credit that they show no favour to offenders of their own race or creed. On the other hand, European Civilians often allow themselves to be influenced by race-feeling and deal very leniently with European criminals.

HINDUSTÁN.
14th December 1894.

15. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 14th December, referring to the Memorial submitted by the Medical Association of India to the Supreme Government on the subject of the grievances of Assistant Surgeons, observes that

Grievances of Assistant Surgeons.

the requests of the Assistant Surgeons, who are an able and useful class of Government officers, are reasonable and should be complied with.

ZAMÁNAH.
13th December 1894.

16. The *Zamánah* (Cawnpore), of the 13th December, complains that the mental education which is freely given to the Indians has made every one a "Babu," so that almost all arts and industries have taken leave of the country, and even the sons of tailors, butchers and other low classes

Great need for imparting technical education to Indians.

are hankering after clerkships. The Government has, of course, a limited number of posts at its disposal, and the result is that many an educated man receiving no literary work, becomes discontented. It is, therefore, high time that the Government checked the heavy tide of unrestricted popular education, and started technical schools broadcast, so as to open new fields of employment to the children of the Indian soil.

POLICE NEWS.
16th December 1894.

17. The *Police News* (Meerut), of the 16th December, says that some time ago it suggested that officers in charge of police stations should be vested with some power over their subordinates with a view to the maintenance of discipline among them, and the satisfactory conduct of public

Power of officers in charge of Police stations over their subordinates.

business. The suggestion, though a very reasonable one, does not appear to have received any attention. The officer in charge of a police-station being responsible for the preservation of peace within the limits of his station, and the conduct of his subordinates, it is necessary that he should have some power over them. The *Police News* does not mean that he should be empowered to reduce, dismiss or promote any official under him, but that he should have the power to grant three days' leave to a constable, give him three days' extra drill for misbehaviour, and also to suspend, if necessary, an official of any rank subordinate to him; at once sending a report regarding the suspension. In no case should he be able to reinstate an official on his own authority. It is believed that in the Panjab the Deputy Inspectors in charge of police-stations already enjoy these powers, and this is the chief reason why cases of disobedience and insubordination are so rare among the Panjab Police. In these provinces, on the other hand, if an officer in charge of a police-station makes a complaint against a subordinate, he himself is condemned as unfit for keeping his subordinates under proper control. Immediate action ought to be taken on a report made by any officer against a subordinate, otherwise his other subordinates, too, would very likely get impertinent and defy his authority. If he shows good cause for the transfer of a subordinate, his recommendation should be accepted. But of course officers, found to make false reports against their subordinates, should secretly be reprimanded, and unfavourable remarks might even be made in their character-books.

POLICE NEWS.
8th December 1894.

A suggestion for establishing a "Police Board" in every Division for the trial of native police officers proposed to be punished departmentally.

18. The same paper, of the 8th December, observes that natives of good parentage and education do not seek employment in the Police Department, because they know that the position of the employés therein is extremely insecure and precarious. Even such officers as the Police Sub-Inspector and Inspector, who might be called the native commissioned officers of the police force, are liable to be suspended, reduced or dismissed at the slightest displeasure of the District Superintendent. The latter has simply to seize any, the slightest, fault of a native police officer, and then turning it into a great offence by collecting a number of trifling misdemeanours, irregularities, &c., around it, frames a charge against the man and himself determining it, passes an order which he sends to the District Magistrate for confirmation. The District Magistrate, if he trusts the Superintendent and is satisfied with his work, being already prejudiced by a demi-official note, readily confirms the order. If the poor native concerned is a Sub-Inspector his fate is sealed; his appeal not lying to a higher authority. In the case of an Inspector the papers are sent to the Inspector-General of Police, who, unless he sees any serious objection to the concurrent orders of the District Superintendent and Magistrate, readily upholds them. Some of the victims of these summary proceedings have been punished even without their defence being taken in full. The police force resembles, to a great extent, the military force; but when once a native private has been promoted to the post of a Commissioned officer, such as Jamadar, Subadar or Risaldar he is not generally reduced to the ranks again for any fault, but is punished in some other way. He is not punished too in that summary way in which the police officers are. When a military officer is charged with an offence he has the right to be tried by a Court-Martial composed of both European and Native officers taken from regiments other than his own. He is further allowed to engage a legal or some other man to conduct his defence. The Court Martial very carefully records the whole evidence, and having weighed it well awards its decision which is subject to the confirmation of the Commander-in-Chief. A similar court, which might be called the "Divisional Police Board" might be established in every division for the trial of such native police officers whom it may be deemed proper to punish *departmentally*. This Board may be composed of two District Superintendents, two Native Inspectors, and one Native and one European Magistrate; no District Superintendent or Inspector taking part in the trial of a police officer of his own district. The Board need not be held for the trial of every single case, but when at least 3 cases have accumulated, or if this number be not completed, once in three months. The District Superintendent whose subordinate the accused police officer is should be allowed to prepare and submit the case before the Board. The accused too should be duly informed of the charge or charges brought against him, and of the date fixed for hearing his case; he being further allowed to engage a counsel to conduct his case. The District Superintendent can, of course, suspend a subordinate, pending the decision of the Board. The decision of the Board, containing recommendation for the nature of punishment or acquittal, should, after its confirmation by the Inspector-General, be considered final; the Government only having the power to review.

19. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 12th December, states that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, while at Gaya, said that the morals of the police of a place were like those of the people they served. This means that if the police of any place are ill-mannered, addicted to bribery, tyrannical and high-handed in their proceedings, all these vices must be present in the people themselves for whose protection they have been appointed. Now the question arises: Do the police really serve the people? The police are under, and serve, the Magistrates, so that they must take their habits from the latter and not from the people. In India the police are not for the service of the public, but the public for the service of the police.

Hindustani.
12th December 1894.

20. The same paper, referring to Sir Charles Crosthwaite's visit to Rurki, says that if His Honor wished to know how the people are worried and oppressed to furnish supplies to the camps of touring officers, he would do well, during his stay there, to go alone into the bazar and learn from the mouths of the shop-keepers themselves of their ill-treatment in the matter.

Hindustani.
12th December 1894.

CAWNPORE GAZETTE
15th December 1894.

21. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 15th December, complains that the police arrested some gamblers at Cawnpore on the 10th idem, but that the Joint Magistrate let them off with a small fine of Rs. 2 each; the keeper of the gambling house being fined Rs. 50. Such nominal punishments cannot be expected to check gambling which has of late been very prevalent.

Alleged insufficient punishment inflicted on gamblers at Cawnpore.

ANIS-I-HIND.
15th December 1894.

Condemnation by the Commissariat Clerk of supplies provided for a battery of artillery at Suhna in Gurgaon.

22. A correspondent of the *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 15th December, says that a battery of artillery was encamped at the village Suhna in the Gurgaon district, Panjab, on its way to Agra on the 3rd idem. Maulvi Zain-ul-Abdin, the Naib tahsildar of Gurgaon, arranged for the collection of supplies in such a manner that the shop-keepers and other persons gladly provided the things required. But it is to be regretted that the Commissariat Clerk condemned the potatoes, bran, gram and the like as unfit for use, and the Naib tahsildar had to procure a fresh supply at once in the best way he could. It was well that grass was examined by the Captain himself who passed it. A fresh supply of grass could not possibly be obtained at a moment's notice. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor who has forbidden the extortion of presents and compulsory labour would do well to take steps with a view to prevent officials from condemning good supplies as unfit for use.

HINDUSTANI.
12th December 1894.

Reduction sought in the interest on the loans granted to Municipal Board, Delhi, by the Government.

23. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 12th December, referring to the address of the Municipal Board, Delhi, in which it requested Lord Elgin to reduce the interest on the loan it had received from the Government (for the construction of the water-works in that town) by $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., on the ground of the Government of India having itself succeeded in converting its own securities from 4 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., says that the *Pioneer* is of opinion that as it is no small liberality on the part of the Government that it enables the Municipalities to secure loans on low interest on its own credit, the Government ought not to grant the request sought; its own financial condition being not good. But it ought to be remembered, the *Hindustani* observes, what great advantages the Government derives in having its buildings and the articles of its use exempted from the operation of the octroi duties in consideration of the slight concession it makes to the Municipal Boards in the matter of raising loans for them on its own credit. And hence the request of the Delhi Municipality was perfectly reasonable.

BUNDELKHAND
PUNCH.
1st December 1894.

Collection of subscriptions by members of Municipal Boards.

24. The *Bundelkhand Punch* (Jhansi), of the 1st December, received on the 13th idem, contains a cartoon in which a member (of a Municipal Board?) is represented as a punch or buffoon playing on a flute, marked "subscription" and dancing with joy; while a boy or girl who is intended to represent the people sorrowfully watches the movements of the member from a respectful distance. The letter-press is as follows:—

Member.—This is very pleasing indeed.

People.—We have been robbed for nothing.

ANIS-I-HIND.
15th December 1894.

Need for trial of certain classes of cases by the District Magistrates themselves.

25. The *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 15th December, enumerating the classes of suits which the Panjab Government has asked the District Magistrates to try themselves, or to commit to their able and experienced subordinates requests the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to issue a similar order to its District Magistrates. A case falling under one of the categories referred to above, in which the public take a deep interest, the honour of a respectable gentleman being involved therein, has just been remanded by the Sessions Judge at Meerut, and the editor hopes the District Magistrate will himself take it up.

ANIS-I-HIND.
15th December 1894.

Suggested additional allowance to chuprasis and other menials accompanying officers on tour.

26. The *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 15th December, while highly approving of the new rules that have been issued regarding the supply of camp provisions to officers on tour, suggests that as every article is now to be had on payment of full price only, some additional allowance

should be granted to chaprasis and other menials who accompany touring officers, to enable them to meet the extra cost of living that touring will necessarily entail on them.

27. The *Jubilee Paper* (Lucknow), of the 1st December, received on the 18th idem, says that one green-grocer named Allah Rakhe has been convicted for his being an accomplice in the dakaiti that was lately committed near Baillie-guard, thana Wazirganj, Lucknow, and punished with two years' rigorous imprisonment by the City Magistrate. So far as the editor has learnt, the accused is a religious man and was perfectly innocent of the offence. The very women, who had been plundered in the said dakaiti, are said to have declared the innocence of the green-grocer. But the police got up the case so well against him, that the poor fellow could not escape.

JUBILEE PAPER.
1st December 1894.

28. The *Mehr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 14th December, complains that *hakims* or native physicians at Bijnor, as a rule, charge the *attars* or druggists, whom they patronize, a very high commission on their profits, and are also guilty of other shameful proceedings calculated to bring the honourable medical profession into disrepute; and that *attars* supply very inferior, rotten and even wrong medicines which cannot but be injurious to the unfortunate patients. Under these circumstances the Municipal Board had better engage the services of an able *hakim*, who should frequently examine the drugs and other medicines in the *attars'* shops; condemning those which may be found adulterated or rotten, and reporting the matter to the Board for necessary action.

MEHR-I-NIMROZ.
14th December 1894.

29. The *Prayag Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 18th December, complains that crime has for some time past been very prevalent at Allahabad. A number of murders were committed by some men with poison. The police gave out that they had found out the man who was alleged to be a resident of Partabgarh, but it is not yet known to the public who the man is and how he has been dealt with. Lately the headless body of a woman bearing no marks of any violence, has been found in a well in Inayat Khan's Sarai near Jhusi on the other side of the Ganges. The woman has not yet been identified.

PRAYAG SAMĀCHĀR.
18th December 1894.

III.—EDUCATION.

30. The *Mazāq* (Meerut), of the 15th December, complains that Pandit Gauri Shankar (Deputy?) Inspector of Schools, District Meerut, has appointed an inexperienced and incompetent village school master to be the head teacher in the Tahsili School, Baraut; superseding the claims of such competent Assistant Masters as had creditably officiated as Head Masters of Tahsili Schools.

MAZĀQ.
15th December 1894.

IV.—RAILWAY.

31. The *Kārnāmah* (Lucknow), of the 10th December, complains that the time-table of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway was altered in October last, and again this month, and that such frequent alterations, to which publicity is not given, are a source of much inconvenience. No intermediate class carriages are attached to trains and the passengers who pay the intermediate class fares are given seats in the third-class carriages.

KĀRNĀMAH.
10th December 1894.

V.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

32. A Ghazipur correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th December, complains of ring-droppers cheating ignorant and unwary villagers on the roads outside the city, and asks what the city Inspector of Police is about.

NĀSIM-I-AGRA.
15th December 1894.

KASHMIR.
1st December 1894.

33. The *Kashshaf* (Muzaffarnagar), of the 1st December, received on the 14th idem, states that on the night of the 25th ultimo, two dakaitis were committed on the Shamli road, near the village of Banat; a bullock carriage being attacked in the one case, and a horse-carriage in the other. The number of the dakaitis is stated to have been from 10 to 16. Several men were wounded; one of them died on reaching the hospital.

Dakaitis on the Shamli road, District Muzaffarnagar.

NAJM-UL-AKBAR.
17th December 1894.

34. A correspondent of the *Najm-ul-Akbar* (Etawah), of the 17th December, regrets to notice that the *Aligarh Institute Gazette* which is edited by Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan has, for some time past, been chiefly made up of extracts from the *Pioneer* and the Vernacular translation thereof; seldom containing any original matter. The information connected with the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College is largely published in the monthly magazine, and other well written articles find a place in the *Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq*. Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan being much busy with the management of the College affairs, has little time to write for the *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, though he professes to be its editor. The only way of improving that journal is that Mr. Mahmud should undertake to edit it which is really far more important work than translating an English novel for the *Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq*. If he devoted only two hours in the week to writing a leading article and some brief notes for the *Gazette*, the newspaper would be far different from what it is at present. The journal is able to pay its way, as it publishes the notifications of the Director of Public Instruction, otherwise the number of its subscribers would soon be considerably reduced.

Alleged unsatisfactory condition of the *Aligarh Institute Gazette*.

MAZAQ.
15th December 1894.

35. The *Mazaq* (Meerut), of the 15th December, in a humorous article headed "A plan by which a woman can become a man" describes the person of the woman and points out the tricks by which she can serve the purposes of a man in naked language, and publishes a communicated "dialogue between a loose housewife and a villainous beggar" in which both use expressions implying low morality and lechery, which will not be tolerated in a respectable society.

Indecent humorous articles in the *Mazaq*.

BUNDELKHAND
PUNCH.
1st December 1894.

36. The *Bundelkhand Punch* (Jhansi), of the 1st December, holds up to ridicule a newly appointed overseer in Bundelkhand by representing him in a cartoon and in an imaginary conversation to have been a butcher by profession. His wife whom he now keeps behind the screen formerly went about selling meat.

A libellous attack on an overseer by the *Bundelkhand Punch* of Jhansi.

ALLAHABAD :
The 22nd December 1894. }

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